The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,832—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

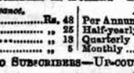
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES; EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. CHANDA, 2,021 Tons, on THURSDAY, 27th May, 1880, at 3 P. M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cananore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, Portsaro called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on TUESDAY, 1st June, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on SATURDAY 29th May, 1880, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th May 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	360	220	80	
Port Said	380	240	90	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	520	350	145	

Including Wines

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st June, 1880.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st July 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

F. MURAGLIA,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Joint Acting Agents, Rubattino S. N. Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 23rd March 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

THE Co.'s new Passenger Steamer TIMAVO, Captain A. SORABICH, will be despatched as above on or about the 5th June, 1880.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

The following Steamers will also be despatched from Bombay to Trieste on the undermentioned dates:—

S. S. CASTORE, Captain G. Manoeich, to sail on or about the 20th June 1880.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, apply to

G. MARINITSCH,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 27, 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO CONSTANTINOPLE AND ODESSA VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

THE Company's Passenger Steamer AURORA, 1,319 Tons Net Register, 400 H. P., Captain G. Bagovich, will be despatched as above on or about the 1st June 1880.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Constantinople	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Odessa	„ 450	„ 300	„ 150 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 0
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 8

THROUGH TICKETS FROM CONSTANTINOPLE TO VIENNA AND PARIS VIA VARNA AND THE DANUBE can be obtained at the Co.'s office at Constantinople.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company, Limited, Marine Branch.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c, &c, apply to

G. MARINITSCH,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 27, 1880.

MR. DAVID McIVER'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay:—

S.S. THESSALY....F. Hasbord. 1,925 200 on 5th June.

FARE.....Rs. 400.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd March 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following STEAMERS will be despatched for the above port:—

	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	
TRENTHAM HALL	J.C. Shaw	2,100	300	June 5th.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	July 5th.

FARE TO MALTA ..... Rs. 400
„ TO LIVERPOOL ..... „ 800

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For further particulars apply to

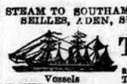
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSHILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.



THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
KASHGAR	2691	450	E. J. Baker	29th May.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	G. N. Hector	5th June
NILAM	2735	450	G. W. Brady	12th do.
TEHERAN	2559	400	E. Stewart	19th do.
INDU	3462	600	R. D. Shallard	26th do.
ZAMBESI	2431	270	A. Symons	3rd July.
NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	10th do.
VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	17th do.
KHEDIVE	3260	600	F. S. Tomlin	24th do.
SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	31st do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O.S.N. Company.

Bombay, 17th May, 1880.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
ANCONA	3081	600	E.G. Stead	4th June.
RAVENNA	3500	600	A. Coleman	18th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 17th May 1880.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	4th June.
HYDASPES	2984	500	R. Harvey	18th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p. m, on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 17th May 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED,

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 24th March 1880.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

MESSRS. PAPAYANNI and Company's Steamers will be despatched as under.

	Tons.	H.P.	
THESSALIA	1,857	200	„ 26th May.

These Steamers have comfortable accommodation for about twenty First Class Passengers. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, 26th April 1880.

ANCHOR LINE.

S. S. ITALIA,
CAPTAIN S. KNOX,
2,245 Tons, 424 H. P.

WILL sail on 29th instant for LIVERPOOL DIRECT. Apply for terms of passage to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Building, 13th May 1880.

HALL LINE

BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MALTA.

FARE TO MALTA ..... Rs. 400.
„ LIVERPOOL ..... „ 800.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1880.
S. S. RYDAL HALL	2700	400	O. Lloyd	18th June.
S. S. SPEKE HALL	2709	400	W. Brand	2ist July.

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, handbooks, or for any other information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE S. S. CLAN LAMONT, 2,100 Tons, 250 H. P., will sail from BOMBAY for LIVERPOOL direct, on SATURDAY, 29th May.

The Clan Line Steamers were all quite recently built on the Clyde, and are expressly arranged for Indian Passenger Trade, all the Cabins being on Deck. The Clan Lamont has only Saloon accommodation.

Fare to Suez ..... Rs. 300
Do. Liverpool ..... „ 400

For plans, hand books of information, or other particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents,
Forbes Street, Bombay.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Hat and Bonnet Shapes.
Best French Flowers.
Real Ostrich Feathers.
Latest Paris Bonnets.
Collars and Cuffs in Sets.
Ready-made Costumes.
Ready-made Under-Linen.
Children's Pelesses and Hoods.
Gauze and Wool Undervests.
Pith and Felt Sun Hats.
Best French Fans.
French and English Corsets.
All Millinery Requisites.
Dress-making in all its branches.
Ladies' own materials made to their fancy by a thoroughly experienced London Dress-maker.
Cards for self-measurement with priced samples of materials and Fashion Plates sent on application.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL.

SAFE KEROSINE OIL!!!

BOSTWICK'S DAYLIGHT BRAND.
120° FIRE TEST.
Guaranteed not to flash under 100° Fahrenheit.
Price Rs. 4-4.
Per Case of 2 Tins, each containing 5 Gallons.
WALLACE & Co.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Also,

WOODCUTS of every description engraved at shortest notice and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PALE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL.

THE Season's Oil, of which we have just received our supply, is equal in quality to that of any previous year. Norway is now admitted to be the best producing Coast for Cod Liver Oil, the low temperature there available for extraction, and the celerity with which the process is performed, ensuring absolute freedom from rancidity. Our supplier is one of the largest manufacturers on that coast, and guarantees us the best oil for each season.

Per bottle Re. 1-4. Per dozen Rs 12.

Quoted per gallon at wholesale rates.

D. S. KEMP,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

URBS PRIMA IN INDIS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

DAVE CARSON .....LESSEE.
JOSEPH ARTHUR.....STAGE MANAGER.
J. B. FERRELL .....ACTING MANAGER.

DAVE CARSON & MISS CLARA STANLEY'S COMBINED OPERA COMPANY STILL SUCCESSFUL, EXCELSIOR OUR MOTTO.

POPULAR OPERAS AT POPULAR PRICES.

THE COOLEST AND MOST COMFORTABLE AUDITORIUM IN THE EAST.

TO-NIGHT,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 26TH, 1880,

For the first time this season, Offenbach's Comic Opera,

LA GRANDE DUCHESSE
DE
GEROLSTEIN.

NEW DRESSES!
SPLENDID SCENERY!!
CHARMING MUSIC!!!

PROGRAMME.
PART FIRST.
AT 8-55.
OVERTURE.....ORCHESTRA.
AT 9 O'CLOCK.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

LA GRANDE DUCHESSE	Miss CLARA STANLEY.
Wanda	Miss Bertha Hoctor.
Fritz	Mr. J. B. Ferrell.
Prince Paul	Miss Lizzie Wilson.
Baron Puck	Mr. M. Oakley.
Baron Grog	Mr. T. Moore.
General Boom	Mr. J. Rollings.
Nepomuc	Mr. J. Drew.
Amelie, Charlotte, Olga } Ladies in Waiting	Miss Kate Hodderwick. Miss Lilly Hodderwick. Miss Mignon.
Usher	Mr. J. Devono.

Soldiers, Peasants, &c., &c.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.

ACT FIRST:
AN ENCAMPMENT OF SOLDIERS.
ACT SECOND:
AN APARTMENT IN THE PALACE.
ACT THIRD:
THE CRIMSON CHAMBER.
ACT FOURTH:
THE ENCAMPMENT OF SOLDIERS.

THE OPERAS PRODUCED DURING THE SEASON WILL BE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
Miss B. HOCTOR.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Stage Box to admit 8	Rs. 24
Private Box to admit 4	„ 12
Orchestra Stall	„ 3
Stall	„ 2
Pit	„ 1
Back Seat	„ 8 As.

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co's.

Doors open at 8-15. Performance begins at 9. Carriages may be ordered at 11-15.

Caricature Photographs of "Dave Carson at Home," by Bousseton, 59, Rue St. Lazare, Paris, may be had of the Doorkeepers and Ushers. Price 8 Annas, Cash.

ANCHOR LINE
OR
TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay:—

FOR NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL.

	Commanders.	Tons.	H. P.	Nominal.
S. S. INDIA	Geo. H. Read	2289	500	12th June.

TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

S. S. BRITANNIA	R Hutchison	3060	400	30th June.
S. S. OLYMPIA	J. Craig	3050	424	14th July.
S. S. HISPANIA	J. Craig	3100	400	28th July.
S. S MACEDONIA	James Laird	2272	486	To follow.
S. S. ITALIA	Thos. S. Knox	2245	424	To follow.

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to	New York	Rs. 600
„ „	Liverpool	„ 500
„ „	Marseilles and Genoa	„ 450
„ „	Naples	„ 400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

MANGOES! MANGOES!!

MEMON ALLANA MOOSA begs most respectfully to inform the public that he has BEST MANGOES FOR SALE both ALPHONSO and PAIREE, GREEN and RIPE, at VERY CHEAP RATES. Up-country orders will be promptly executed on receipt of Cash or postage tickets at shop No, 28, opposite Jackaria Musjid, Bombay.

A NEW DISCOVERY!

XYLONITE DRESSING COMBS.

XYLONITE is the toughest and least brittle any material used for making Combs, is flexible, is durable, is soft, and does not scratch the head, does not change its colour in time or become tarnished by use, does not absorb or become discoloured or otherwise affected by the oils of the head.

These are the essential qualities of a good Comb, and the special properties of Xylonite.

Xylonite is not an imitation of ivory or any other material. It makes a stronger and better Comb than can be made from ivory, tortoiseshell, vulcanite, buffalo horn, common horn, or any other substance from which Combs are made. Annas 14 to Re. 1-8 each.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
12, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay. Chemists.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Cabinet Maker, has agreed to convey to HORMARJEE ARDASEER HORMARJEE WADIA, Esq., in exchange for certain property to be conveyed to the said Jamsetjee Nowrojee, Cabinet Maker, all those two pieces or parcels of land or ground with the tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, hereinafter firstly and secondly described. Any person having any claim against the said properties by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise is required to make the same known to the Undersigned within 14 days from this date, otherwise he or she will be precluded therefrom.

Firstly,—All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground, situate on the Colabat Road, near Kalbadevie, outside the Fort in Bombay, within the sub-district of Fort and Colabe, containing by admeasurement 217 square yards or thereabouts, together with the dwelling house, hereditaments, and premises standing and erected on a part thereof, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 22, fronting towards the north of the said Colabat Road, and now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Jamsetjee Nowrojee Cabinet Maker, and bounded on the east by the property of Sheriadjee Jamsetjee Duputawalla, on the west partly by the property of Hormusjee Jeevanjee and Dhunjeebhoy Manockjee, partly by Colabatwady first lane, and partly by the property of Chandjee Dadabhoy Mistry, on the north by a sweeper's passage, and beyond it by the property of Shunker Ramchunder, and on the south by the said Colabat Road.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandaree land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, hereditaments, and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being in an part called Dhuswady or Colabat Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort and Colabe, fronting on the north of Colbhatwady first lane, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 28, containing by admeasurement 187 5-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—on the east by the property of the said Jamsetjee Nowrojee Cabinet Maker, on the west partly by the house of Narayen Wassudew, and partly by the property of Cowasjee Adurjee and partly by that of Pallonjee Pestonjee, on the north by the property of Shunker Ramchunder and on the south by the Colbhatwady first lane, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Jamsetjee Nowrojee, Cabinet Maker,—Dated this 25th day of May, 1880.

CHALK & WALKER,
Solicitors for the Purchaser.

SEASONABLE.

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

SOVEREIGN in Headache, Biliousness, Seasickness, Boils, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood. To regard any imported nostrum as superior to it is an utter delusion. An enormous consumption extending daily, and an experience exceeding twenty-five years, prove its medicinal excellence. Good condition always guaranteed.

Per bottle Re. 1 4. Per dozen Rs. 12.

A DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

CLARET:
St. Julien Medoc;
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 6.

CLARET:
Bordeaux;
An excellent Cup Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 6.

CLARET:
Petit Medoc;
A sound agreeable Breakfast wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 16.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 7-8.

CLARET:
Medoc;
A very superior Breakfast Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 16.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 9-8.

CLARET:
Chateau Lagrange;
An excellent Dinner Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 21.
Cash, per doz Pints, Rs. 11-8.

CLARET:
Chateau La Rose;
A very fine full-bodied Dinner Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 26.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 14-8.

CLARET:
Chateau Margaux;
A Rich, old, and very fragrant Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 32.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 17.

CLARET IN WOOD.

BORDEAUX in Hhds. of from 48 to 50 Gallons per Hhd.....Cash Rs. 165
PETIT MEDOC Do. do. ..... „ „ 210

The superior characters of the above Wines are so well known as to render superfluous any further recommendation than that the quality of RECENT CONSIGNMENTS fully maintain the reputation acquired by previous supplies.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

THACKER AND CO., LD.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (Limited), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.
Dumpy Levels.
Levelling Staves.
Prismatic Compasses.
Pocket Sextants.
Optical Squares.
Clinometers.
Spirit Levels.
Pocket Levels.
Pantographs.
Cases of Instruments.
Pocket Sets.
Half Sets.
Spare Instruments.

Architects' Scales.
Marquois Scales.
Protractors (all kinds).
Pocket Rules.
Parallel Rulers (all kinds).
Measuring Tapes.
Do. Chains.
T Squares.
Set Squares.
Straight Edges.
Railway Curves.
French Curves.
Drawing Boards
Stencil Plates.

Field Books.
Level Books.
Note Books.
Mapping Pens.
Indian Ink.
Plotting Scales.
Mounted Drawing Papers.
Cartoon Papers.
Tracing Cloth.
Tracing Paper.
Sectional Paper.
Sundries.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow drying do. in tubes.
Oil Colours in tubes.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.
Moist ditto.
Oil Colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.

Camel Hair Pencils.
Siberian do.
Sable do.
Hog Hair Tools or Oils.
Sable ditto.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Do. Millboards.

Mahl Sticks.
Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
Drawing Pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS UPON APPLICATION.

*** *All Articles advertised are kept in stock.*

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
RAMPART ROW, NEXT TO ORIENTAL BANK BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG'S INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

NEW SEASON'S TOBACCO.

	Per 1,000.	Per 100.
TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.		
Thompson's Prime	Rs. 22	Rs. 2 8
Dawson's „	„ 20	„ 2 4
Thompson's No. 1	„ 19	„ 2 2
Dawson's No. 1	„ 18	„ 2 0
Nonpareils	„ 15	„ 1 12
TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS.	Per 1,000	Per 100.
Regalias Elegante	„ 25	„ 3 0
Favoritas	„ 22	„ 2 8
Principes	„ 20	„ 2 4

Manufactured of the very Choicest Tobacco, personally selected from the New Season's Crop.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

MESSRS ASQUITH & LORD politely inform their numerous friends in Bombay and the Mofussil, they have received their stock of Waterproofs for the Coming Monsoon. All Garments have been made to their special Patterns, and an easy and comfortable fitting Garment, proof against wind or rain may safely be relied on if purchased at their WELL KNOWN Establishment.

CASH PRICE LIST.

	Rs.	As.
A really good and useful Coat for light showery Weather	12	8
Inverness Capes of Superior quality	23	0
Double Texture, the solution between two substances of hard wearing Cambric cannot stick when thrown down wet	28	0
The Double Texture Kensington Wrapper, made similar to an Ulster, the perfection of a Waterpoof Garment for wear on sea or on land	38	0
Regulation Overcoats, the best	40	0
Waterproof Caps	6	0
Do. Leggings	6	8
Waterproof Sheeting very good, per yard	6	8
Do. do. Double Texture, the very best	10	8

THE OVERLAND AND TRAVELLERS' KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

THE AUCTION of SILKS, SATINS, CASHMERES, and DRESS MATERIALS will be CONTINUED THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock, commencing at No. 2,001 in list.

The lots are small in Dress Materials, &c., suitable to all Customers.

GOODS ON VIEW UP TO 12 O'CLOCK THIS DAY.

CASH BAZAAR.
ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE,

A 3 H. P. HORIZONTAL ENGINE and VERTICAL BOILER in perfect working order. The boiler is almost new, being imported in 1878. The above are to be disposed of to make room for a larger engine. Apply to MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette*.

THE QUEEN-EMPRESS OF INDIA'S BIRTHDAY.

ON this occasion the BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS have decided to give another GRAND FETE at the

VICTORIA GARDENS
ON
SATURDAY, 29TH MAY.

The Programme is now under preparation and will be published shortly.

BOMBAY PILOT SERVICE.

NOTICE.

THERE are VACANCIES in the Establishment for PROBATIONERY PILOTS, also for a MATE of a PILOT SCHOONER and for an OFFICER to take charge of KENNERY LIFE BOAT from the 1st June next.

For the two first named appointments only experienced Mercantile or other Marine Officers possessed of good testimonials need apply.

Application to be made to the undersigned.

HENRY MORLAND,
Port Office, Bombay, 25th May 1880. Port Officer.

BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of June, 1880, at 12 o'clock noon, to sanction a modification of the AGREEMENT, dated the 3rd day of May, 1880, between the Company and Mr. Frederick Frank Egerton Cutler by the endorsement on the said agreement of a Memorandum to the following effect:—"Memorandum.—That it is mutually agreed between the parties to the within agreement that the Company shall deliver to the said F. F. E. Cutler one hundred and ten debentures of Rupees one thousand each instead of 11 debentures of Rupees 10,000 each and one debenture of Rupees 2,573 as provided by Section B. of Clause 5 of the within agreement."

Dated this 26th day of May 1880 at Bombay.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

CAPS.	SHOT.
CARTRIDGES.	WADDING.
POWDER.	SUNDRIES.

NEW MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES
Of every description
IMPORTED, ON INTRODUCTION TO HOME USE.
Detailed priced Catalogue on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.)

SPRATT'S MEAT IBRINEF BISCUITS.

The most convenient, healthful, nourishing and best adapted

DIET FOR DOGS IN INDIA.

	Cash.	Credit.
½ cwt. Case	Rs. 5	Rs. 5-12

OF THE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GENUINE GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

both as a personal requisite and a preventive of a very distressing hœmorrhoidal malady, is incomparably the best article produced for the purpose.

Packets containing 500 Sheets each Cash, Re. 1-8; Credit, Re. 1-12.

Of the Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP'S CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER.

THOROUGH EXTINCTION OF INSECT LIFE.

Tins Re. 1, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 3-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

RAIN GAUGES.

NO time should now be lost in placing these important Instruments as an early Monsoon is anticipated by many observers. We recommend the following which are constructed for the heavy rainfalls of this country, holding up to 9 inches, and may be relied upon as accurate.

Rain Gauge consisting of—
Turned Brass Rimmed Funnel.
Japanned Tin Cylinder with Inspection Slit.
Receiving Bottle.
Graduated Glass Measure.
Rs. 12.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS,
and
MANUFACTURERS,
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.
(Prize Medal 1873).

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, Furnished on receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

AN English LADY going Home in Dec. would like to take a few children with her to England, where they would receive a thorough education and every home comfort. Highest References. Address X., Post Office, Mussoorie.

WANTED, GREEN'S PATENT ECONOMIZER PIPES with Scrapers. Apply to the Agents, NEW DHUBRUMSEY POONJABHOY SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort.

LOST, about 4 weeks ago from Hornby Row, a large black and white ENGLISH CAT, had a sore head. The finder will be rewarded. Apply to V., this Office.

MRS. OAKES'S

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 25.

THE Bombay Mails of the 8th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

Consols and French Rentes were unchanged in London yesterday at 99⅛ and Fcs. 119. Indian Government Securities were still quoted at 78½ for Fours and 84½ for Fours-and-a-half.

In the London General Produce markets Coffee and Cocoanut Oil were unchanged. Wheat quiet and rather easier. Metals are again lower, Copper Brasiers being quoted at £65 and Spelter at £12-15 per ton.

In Manchester the Piece Goods market was quiet but steady.

In Liverpool the Wool Auctions have opened at a decline of 10 per cent. on last prices. The Cotton market yesterday was quiet but steady at Saturday's rates: the day's sales amounted to 8,000 bales, of which 500 were Surats, arrival prices of Americans were 1-32d per lb. higher.

The New York telegrams of yesterday quoted Mid. Uplands at 11¼ cents. per lb. or 1-16 cent low and Futures for August delivery at 12·72 cents, a decline of ·05 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. ports compare with those of the past two seasons as follows, viz. :—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Three days'	9,000	6,000	7,100
Total since 1st Sept	4,712,000	4,372,700	4,145,300

The Bank of Bombay's Return of Saturday's date show the following changes compared with that of last week, viz :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	4,48,522
Do. Branches	Dec.	,,	1,43,902
Other Deposits	Dec.	,,	6,42,271
Cash Credit on Security of Gt Paper	Inc.	,,	32,715
Loans on Security ,, ,,	Inc.	,,	11,32,993
Bills Discounted	Inc.	,,	20 105
Cash Balance with Correspondents ...	Inc.	,,	14,916
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	,,	24,64,036

From the above it will be seen that the Cash Balance is further decreased by about 24 lacs, owing to considerable withdrawals of Deposits in addition to an increase of 11½ lacs in the trade demand. It is possible that the rates of discount may be raised again this week, but this is not thought probable considering the advanced state of our season, and the easy position of Money in the Bazaar.

STERLING EXCHANGE.—The market to-day has been firm, and rates are 1-16th per Rupee higher for Bank Paper, but unaltered for Mercantile Bills, of which there are only small amounts offering, Calcutta rates are the same as our own. In London the price of Silver is unchanged at 52½d. per oz. Shipments of the Metal from Venice to India to the extent of £100,000 are reported. Rates for Sterling in China are unaltered. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand .....1s. 8 1-16d.	per Re.
Do. 3 months' sight 1s. 8¼d.	,,
Credits 3 do. ...1s. 8 9-32d.	,,
Documents 3 do. ...1s. 8 5-16d.	,,
Francs 3 do. ...2·13¾	,,

On Calcutta rates are unchanged at Rs. 100 1-16 for demand and Rs. 99½ for 60 days' sight Bills.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market is quiet at ¼th lower at Rs. 93¾ for Fours and Rs. 100¾ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES.—The market has been quiet but steady at about previous rates. In Land Companies a decline of Rs. 20 per share is reported in Colabas.

COTTON has been very dull to-day, and prices have further given way Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy, excepting for Oomras which are in rather more demand. The arrivals from up-country yesterday were 6,376 bales, making 23,595 bales for three days. We quote :—

Good Oomra	Rs.	210
F. G. F. ,, ...	,,	203
Good M. G. Broach	,,	234
,, Dholleral	,,	209
F. G. F. ,, ...	,,	203
G. F. Compta	,,	192

LINSEED is rather dearer owing to easier Freights and a moderate business is doing at Rs. 6-7 per cwt.

RAPESEED is also in more request and has advanced to Rs. 5-15 per cwt. for Guzerat.

WHEAT is in more enquiry, notwithstanding the unfavourable accounts from home, Good White is rather scarce and is wanted at Rs. 33 to Rs. 34 per candy.

FREIGHTS keep very dull with rates offering for Liverpool via Canal at 35s. per ton for ready shipment and no enquiry for June loading. For sailing vessels 43s. 9d. per ton is the rate for ready and 41s. 3d. for early June shipment. Continental rates are nominally unchanged.

PIECE GOODS.—The market here continues very lifeless, and although prices are fairly maintained, buyers show little disposition to enter into forward engagements, and only a retail business is doing on the spot.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 22nd May as compared with the statement issued on the 15th May :—

LIABILITIES	May 15. Rs.	May. 22. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	26 52,028	22 03 506
Do. do. at Branches	13,04 521	11 85,619
Other Deposits	2,05,18,591	2,02 75 320
Post Bills	19 670	9 4 7
Cash Credits, undrawn	3,55,589	3,75 643
	3,74,81,399	3,62,07,505
ASSETS.		
Government & Securities	84,38,332	84,18,576
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	12 15,595	13,46 811
Loans, on Security of do.	83 74,981	69,07 974
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,809	1 862
Bills Discounted	1,28,09 398	1,28,32 556
Stamps	3,021	2,384
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 5,44,339		
Amount applied in reduction 2,05,000		
	3,39,339	3,39,339
Bullion	10,000	
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,83,144	1,98 070
Cash and Currency Notes	1,39 64 779	1,15,60,743
	3,74 81,399	3,62 07,505

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE STEAMER PEARL, 366 tons, Captain E. C. Raffin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and 55 deck passengers.

THE SHIP GADS HILL, 928 tons, Captain A. Arthurson, arrived in harbour on the 24th inst. from Liverpool (1st Dec.) with a cargo of 1,409 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE STEAMER STAG, 1,005 tons, Captain G. Barwise, arrived in harbour yesterday from North Shields (19th April) with a cargo of 1,970 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE STEAMER ALGATHA, 1,219 tons, Captain W. Barwise, arrived in harbour on the 24th inst. from Newcastle (24th April) with a cargo of 2072 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE STEAMER TEVIOT, 1,262 tons, Captain W. C. Nisbet, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (May 22), with ballast, and Mr. Tripe and two deck passengers This vessel is consigned to Messrs W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE STEAMER AURORA, 1,290 tons, Captain J. Bogovich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste (26th April), via Cyprus, with 17 packages merchandise, and Mr. Parsons and 11 deck passengers. She is consigned to Messrs. F. Sanquet and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s STEAMER CALCUTTA, 549 tons, Captain J. Smith arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Miss Dora White, Mr. Macbay, and 143 deck. The same Co's Steamer Burma, 675 tons, Captain R. D. Daugherty will sail to-day for the same ports with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. W. Cooper, Mr. Framjee Lalkaka, Mr. Yoshida Masaharu Sokoyama, Hajee Pobar, three Japanese gentleman.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
24	Gads Hill	Atthurson ...	Liverpool, Dec 1.
	Algatha (s)	Barwise	Newcastle, April 24.
25	Stare (s)	Bulman	North Shields, April 19
	Aurora(s)	Bogovich	Trieste, April 26.
	Teviot (s).	Nisbet	Kurrachee, May 22.
	Pearl (s)	Raffin	Cutch, May 23.
	Calcutta (s)	Smith	Bussorah, May 7.

The steamer Burma, Daugherty, to P. Gulf via Kurrrchee, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Aurora, to Colombo.
Steamer Hudson, to Havre.
Steamer Trentham Hall, to Liverpool.
Steamer Teviot, to London.
Ship Mary L Stone, to Liverpool.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Othana s—175 cwts bones Eduljee, H Abdool Gafoor.
Noran s—100 bales cotton Lang M ir and Co, 300 bales cotton E Spinner and Co, 23 tons old iron Rajaram Tyabjee and Co.
Sidonian s—1,600 cwts wheat F Masotti and Co.
Galates s—500 bales cotton W and A Graham and Co, 1,000 bales cotton Feal, Cassels and Co, 100 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.
Clan Lamont s—50 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.
Thessaly s—13,600 cwts wheat F Masotti and Co, 3,320 cwts wheat W and A Graham and Co, 4,000½ cwts wheat Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co.
Mangerton s—380 cwts bones, Natha Essa, 300 bales cotton, A Bisschock and Co.
Nerissa s—40 bales rags Gandass Dhurumdass, 69 bales rags and 5 bales jute rope, Rahimoo Soondarjee, 35 bales cotton, Doongsree Khetsee, 60 bales cotton, Booth and Co., 400 bales cotton, Knoop and Co, 99 bales cotton, Govinjram Devardasee, 8 bales waste shoddy, Frank and W Co., 107 bales wool, Banichund Fuckershund, 115 cwts horns, Punnett and Co, 100 bales hemp, Thos H Moore and Co 20 bales wool Kessowjee Sewdass, 40 bales cotton waste Tickell and Co. 110½ cwts dry ginger, Cama Nundjee
Italia s—2,400 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers, 830 cwts wheat, P Chrystal and Co, 375 cwts bones, Moosub Sulimanh and, 1,600 cwts wheat, Nusserwanjee Maunckjee and Co, 200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co, 154 cwts wheat, 11 cwts linseed, 693 cwts myrabolams and 10 bales cotton, Jangjee Nurput, 132 cwts bones, H ida ay Mahomed H iyeb Trentham Hall s—5,000 cwts wheat, F F Masotti and Co.

FOR LONDON.

J N Gamwell—200 bales cotton Harvey and Sabapathy 35 cases oilbanum Datardina Mowjee.
Fernwood s—9 bales cotton E Spinner and Co, 20 bales cotton Khan Mahamed Hassam, 31 cwts dry ginger Valjee Khuttow, 195 cwts dry ginger Tejpall Godno, 100 bales cotton Volkart Brothers, 18 cwts dry ginger Mooleanud Motichund, 163 cwts bullies Khanmul Tolsram, 182 bales cotton Ebrahim Moore and Co, 2 cases fishmaws Laduckbhoy Datoo, 95 boxes aloes scootra and 19 cases m o-p shells Laduckbhoy Dadoo.
Kashgar s—115 cwts horns, Punnett and Co.
Tivoli s—322 packages m o-p shells David Sassoon and Co, 200 bales cotton Geddum and Co, 2,0 0 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co, 220 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Seaforth s—142 bales cotton Knoop and Co, 200 bales cotton F Sanquet and Co, 1,200 bales cotton Geddum and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Wolviston s—129½ cwts linseed Volkart Brothers, 350 bales cotton Geo Lockhart and Co.
Lawrance Delop—2,00 cwts rapeseed and 2,500 cwts linseed, George Lockhart and Co, 150 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

FOR CALAIS.

City of Canton s—9,000 cwts linseed Volkart Brothers.
Hudson s—3,640 cwts wheat and 13,791 cwts linseed Sigg, Sulzer and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Travancore s—600 bales cotton Sigg Sulzer and Co, 100 bales cotton L Singer and Co.
Timavo s—750 bales cotton Sigg Sulzer and Co, 100 bales cotton L Singer and Co, 1,900 bal s cotton Volkart Brothers.
Escurial s—350 bales cotton Lang Moir and Co, 500 bales cotton E Spinner and Co, 650 bales cotton A Blaschock and Co, 200 bales cotton Volkart Brothers, 1,000 bales cotton Gaddum and Co, 100 bales cotton Lala und Ramdayall.
Lombardy s—1 bale hides, 5 packages Chinaware, 30 packages tea and 277 bales gambier P and O S N Co, 150 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Timavo s—150 bales cotton L Singer and Co, 100 bales cotton A Blaschock an l Co, 600 bales cotton Volkart Brother.
Escurial s—100 bales cotton A Blaschock and Co, 200 bales cotton L Singer and Co.
Lymbardy s—316 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Cicero s—100 bales cotton G ddum and Co, 2 100 cwts gingelly-seed, 1 607 cwts linseed, 428 cwts rapeseed, 700 bales cotton and 1400 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers, 750 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR ODESSA.

Aurora s—8,000 bales cotton Knoop and Co.

FOR GENOA.

India s—300 bales cott n L S nger and Co, 700 bales cotton T Turati, 10 bales cotton Lang Moir and Co.
Cicero s—7,0 bales cotton F Tura i, 350 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chanda s—200 bales cotton C Rustomjee Sethna, 400 bales cotton itamjeedass Luckmidass, 30 bales cotton Ramgopall Foochmul.
Maharaja s—300 bales cotton W and A Graham and Co, 50 bales cotton Gopall Mular.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—MAY 24.

Forbes, Lieut Genl, Staff, on leave, from Matheran.

MAY 25.

Cousins, Quarter Master, 28th Regt, on duty, from Mooltan.
Gardiner, Lieut, R E, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Knox, Captain, 4th Regt, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 24.

Forbes Lieut Genl, Staff, from leave, to Mhow.

MAY 25.

Maunsey, Col, Supt Eogr, on duty.
Lund, 2nd Lieut, 78th Highlanders, on leave, to Matheran.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 22.)

The Hon the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed Sydney Charles Scott, Esq. 39 King Street, Cheapside, London, Solicitor, a Commissioner within all parts of England, for the purpose of taking, under the law in force in British India, the acknowledgments of married women of deeds to be executed by them in respect of Property in British India.

The Hon the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed John Robert William, Esq., of Buckenhead, England, Solicitor, a Commissioner within all parts of England, for the purpose of taking, under the law in force in British India, the acknowledgments of married women of deeds to be executed by them in respect of property in British India.

It is ordered that the following Rule be read and passed as a Rule and Order of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to take effect from the 1st day of June 1880 :—

It is ordered, that the Rule of Dec 1863, whereby every application for letters of administration is required to be advertised in the "Englishman" newspaper on Monday in three successive weeks, be and the same is hereby repealed. And instead thereof it is ordered, that whenever a Judge shall think fit to direct, that an application for letters of administration shall be advertised, he shall, at the same time, name the newspaper or newspapers in which it shall be advertised, and give such directions as to the number of advertisements to be published and otherwise as may be necessary.

Richard Garth	W F McDonell
Louis S Jackson	H T Prinsep
Charles Pontifex	A Wilson
G G Morris	L R Tottenham
T Sewell White	Alex T Maclean
Romesh Chunder Mitter	L Broughton

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr E Pierce, Asst Supt, has been granted by the Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, furlough for one year under Sect 8 of Supplement F, and subsidiary leave not exceeding six days, under Rule 3, Chapter IX of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 1st May 1880, subject to confirmation by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Mooltan Division, Military Works, is abolished as a separate Division, with effect from 1st May 1880, and incorporated with the Lahore Division, Military Works, as a subdivision of that Division.

Mr M R Lackersteen, Exe Engr, Lahore Division, took over charge of the late Mooltan Division from Mr W B Harington Exe Engr, on the forenoon of 1st May 1880.

Captain G Hillebrand, R E, Ex Engr, made over, and Mr J E Hilton, Ex Engr, received, charge of Umballa Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of the 7th May 1880.

Major W H Bickett, Exe Engr, Kamptee Division, Military Works, is granted three months' privilege leave from the 16th May 1880, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

Mr J H Allen, Asst Traffic Supdt, 3rd Class, is granted forty-two days' privilege leave, with effect from 19th April 1880 or such other date as he may have availed himself of it.

With reference to Notification No 6, dated 3rd April 1880, by the Consulting Engr for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, Mr P L Edwards, Asst Locomotive Supdt, was relieved of his duties on the Indus Valley State Railway on the afternoon of the 16th April 1880, and reported his departure from Karrachee on the 20th idem.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

Mr E H Took, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Peshawar Division to the office of Engineer-in-Chief, which he joined on the 14th April 1880.

DR. G. LORIGIOLA,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, OBSTETRIC and OPTHALMOLOGIST, Forbes St. est, adjoining Messrs. Rogers and Co., 1st Floor, RECEIVES PATIENTS from 10 to 12 a.m. and from 3 to 5 p.m.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are happy to announce that, in consequence of the continually increasing sale of Mr. MENICI'S CELEBRATED SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., for which they are the appointed Agents, they have resolved to make a REDUCTION of TWENTY PER CENT. on the former prices, thus placing these VALUABLE AIDS to DEFECTIVE VISION within reach of EVERY ONE.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

BODGER—May 20th, at Carlington, near Bedford, Anne, widow of J. E. Bodger, Esq., in her 71st year. (By Telegram).

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

COLLISTER—May 23rd, at Cumballa Hill, the wife of J. G. H. Collister, of a daughter.

COURTENAY—May 17th, at Alibag, the wife of R. Courtenay C. S., of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1880.

WE are glad to see that the provisions as to the "protection rate" of the Bombay Irrigation Act No VII. of 1879 have been repealed by order of the Secretary of State. The Hon'ble Morarjee Goculdass, during the passage of the Bill through the Bombay Legislative Council last year, made a gallant, though unavailing, resistance to these clauses, and we now congratulate him upon their abolition, to effect which the Government of India have been obliged to pass a special Act, No. II. of 1880 This Act repeals sections 49 to 56 of the original Act. These sections sanctioned the imposition of a "protection rate" upon all land commanded by the canal, the owners of which declined to use the water ordinarily. The imposition of such a rate could hardly be objected to on principle, because the provision of a reserve supply of water which the cultivators might make use of in case of draught, is a very real and tangible advantage In ordinary seasons the farmer might prefer to do without the water, but he would be certainly glad enough to get it when a total failure of crops could be only averted by its use. This is plausible enough in theory, but it is doubtful whether it works so satisfactorily in practice. In the first place all land "commanded"—that is to say, below the level of the canal and within a certain distance of it was liable to the rate. Now only nearly flat land can be successfully irrigated without being levelled by terracing. This practical difficulty would prevent most of the owners of land availing themselves of the water for one exceptional year, however they might wish to get it, and they would then have paid their fees for nothing. Moreover, as the officers of the Irrigation Department, who have generally large ideas upon such subjects, would be the sole judges of what land was, and what was not "commanded," and also as to the amount of water which might be expected to be available during a famine, when the demand would be enormously increased, but the supply greatly diminished, there was at least the risk that the Government, through the over zeal of officers anxious to make their works "pay," might find that they had made promises which could not be fulfilled. If in time of famine "protected lands" could not obtain the water for which they had been paying a protection rate, the result would be a pretty grave scandal. It is a result nevertheless which would have most certainly occurred had some of the schemes now advocated by the Public Works Department been carried out by the aid of this "protection rate." The Secretary of State has therefore exercised a wise discretion in disallowing its imposition. The rate was, besides, open to some indirect objections which involved still greater danger than the direct ones we have mentioned. Money could so easily have been raised by their action that it would have been comparatively easy to show that an irrigation work was a profitable concern, when it would never have returned one per cent without the aid of such artificial assistance. Now the pecuniary return derived from a work is a direct and reliable measure of its utility. Railways pay better than canals. Therefore railways are more useful than canals. If India commanded unlimited supplies of capital, there would be no objection to applying some of the surplus millions to the construction of canals which would not be expected to prove themselves "remunerative public works," but as the contrary is the case, it is a matter of the gravest importance that every shilling expended upon works should be laid out to the best possible advantage. It is physically certain that the whole of Hindustan will never be afflicted with famine at one time. When there is famine in one part there will be superfluity in another. Most of this superfluous food at present rots in the pits in which it is stored. In ordinary years India loses the wealth its exports would purchase, and when famine comes the inhabitants of drought-stricken regions perish for want of the corn their more fortunate neighbours are only too anxious to send them. When we consider that corn can be brought from the banks of the Red River settlements in America to compete in the London markets with the corn grown in the most favourable seasons on the banks of the Thames, is not the conviction forced upon us that in India it is our own fault if we cannot even in years of abnormal scarcity and enormous prices bring our own produce to the doors of our own people? It is not better to make the most of the free gifts of nature than to neglect these, and endeavour to grow increased supplies in districts where nature has made but scanty provision? In some parts of India nature has provided facilities for the construction of canals and inexhaustible supplies of water to fill them. Such is not the case in this Presidency. Here the water supply is limited and the features of the country and the nature of the better soils are totally unfitted for irrigation. During the debate in the Bombay Council we were authoritatively told that irrigation works could not possibly be carried out except by the aid of the compulsory clauses. These clauses having been repealed, we may expect that some at least of the wild schemes advocated by the Public Works Department will perforce be given up, in which case we hope that the money which would have been expended upon them will be applied to more useful purposes. Sanction has been asked for the construction of irrigation works as "remunerative public works" which can never by any possible combination of circumstances pay two per cent. If some of these schemes have now received their *coup de grace* it will not be a matter for regret.

There is another question in connection with irrigation works which their advocates can hardly ever approach without manifesting decided symptoms of "water on the brain." They contend that the mere propinquity of a large irrigation work benefits all the farmers in its neighbourhood, even if they do not take the water. They term these imaginary benefits the "indirect advantages." We believe the Government of Bombay went so far as to order the assessment of these "indirect advantages." This is just the same as if an English landlord were to order his agent to raise his tenants' rents on account of the "indirect advantages" conferred on them by the importation of American corn, the farmer having obviously greater facilities for feeding stock. This peculiar hallucination is really a curious example of how completely people who are in other respects sensible enough may be blinded by considering only one side of a question. They argue that a farmer occupying land near an irrigation work would be able to get fodder for his animals in time of scarcity even if he did not get the water himself. This is incontestably a very good thing for him. It is also incontestably a good thing for English farmers to get foreign maize to fatten their stock, yet rents have fallen not risen. These people do not see that every farmer is both a consumer and a producer; that so far as he is a consumer he benefits by cheapened and increased produce, but that in so far as he is a producer he benefits by produce of all kind being scanty and therefore dear. His interest as producer must be paramount to his interest as consumer or he cannot live by his trade; therefore an English farmer on the whole loses by the importation of American food, and the Indian ryot loses by his neighbours' increased produce; which prevents his getting the prices he would otherwise obtain for his own. The vaunted "indirect advantage" is a very positive and direct disadvantage. However, it does not much matter if the Government out here chooses to blind themselves with P. W. D. spectacles or not. There is no possible chance of such absurd pretensions being allowed by the Home Government.

All these proposals originate with one original and cardinal error, with the idea that the ryot is so blind to his own interests that he must be coerced into making his fortune, that he won't take water out of very perversity. If irrigation proves profitable the water will be taken just as certainly as railway tickets, if the rates are reasonable. We believe there is little difficulty in getting landowners near Poona to pay Rs. 18 per acre for water to grow sugar-cane. We doubt if they would not even pay Rs. 30 for the same water, and be glad to get it. Yet if they were compelled to take the water whether they liked it or not; even if the charge were much lower, there would be serious discontent and grumbling. In this case the conditions are exceptionally favourable. A large market is close at hand, and an unlimited supply of manure, and sufficient capital to carry on this most expensive description of cultivation. And yet with all these exceptional advantages, where are the profits of the Kurruckwasla works? All the water available from village tanks is invariably utilised. Water is raised from wells at a considerable expense. Irrigation is not, however, profitable in all soils, and under all circumstances. If water is not taken it is due to one of two reasons—either the rate demanded for its use is too high, or the conditions requisite for its profitable employment do not exist. In either case the result is the same. "A remunerative public work" proves a dead loss to the Government and useless to the country.

CONSIDERABLE curiosity is evinced in military circles, in the case of Colonel Appleyard, C. B., the officer commanding the 85th K. L. I. This officer, it will be remembered, commanded a Brigade in the Khyber column last year; and at the end of the 1878 Afghan campaign went home to Europe on short leave. On his return to take command of his Brigade, it is stated he received a telegram at Aden, telling him that he need not rejoin, as he had lost his Brigade command. This message the officer in question could not understand. He accordingly came up straight to Simla and ventured to enquire the reason for this extraordinary procedure. His visit to Army Head Quarters was, however, of very little avail, for though the Commander-in-Chief, it is said, backed him up, the Government of India would have nothing to say to him. He (Col. Appleyard) was to take four months leave in India he would not be allowed to rejoin his regiment then and now on service, and had to go to Jullundhur, vegetate there, and brood over his undoubted wrongs. These four months have expired and the Colonel is still kept on general leave, the anomaly being perpetuated of keeping an officer of high standing and experience away from his regiment while it is on service, and, as far as the public are aware, without any reasonable cause. If Colonel Appleyard was unfit for his command the Government were a long time discovering the fact, for he has for 13 years been allowed to hold command of one of the smartest regiments in the British army. It is also well known that this officer has always been held in high estimation by the military authorities both for his ability as well as efficiency. Both Sir Samuel Brown and Colonel Appleyard have, however, done something, unknown to the public generally, to offend the higher powers, and hence we find two distinguished officers most unaccountably, and as far as appearances go, unjustly shelved.

RECEPTION OF THE MARQUIS OF RIPON.

A MEETING was held at 5 o'clock yesterday at the Municipality by the Commit ee appointed to present an addre s to and make arrangements for the reception of Lord Ripon. An address was adopted and a congratulatory resolution passed.

THE DERBY.

TO-DAY is the anniversary of the one hundred and first Derby and to-morrow morning the result should be known. Englishmen in all parts of the world take an interest in the greatest of English races and the most important horse race in the world. Anglo-Indians in hundreds risk their modest ten rupees (or more) in hopes of pulling off "the Umballa," and every paper not only throughout England, Ireland, and Scotland, but in India and in all the British colonies, where the cable has reached, will be eagerly scanned twenty-fours hence for the names of the trio of equine celebrities who have been placed for the Blue Riband of the Turf. The position of the favorites in the London betting on Saturday is already known and surprise has been expressed at the altered state of the list from that which existed when the last mail left home. Several horses, but little known before, have crept to the front, while others who seemed quite knocked out of the leading rank, have rushed to the fore again. Whether these alterations are due to their performances in the interval, or merely to private trials, the telegraph does not tell us. Seven animals were at odds of 20 to 1 or less on the 22nd instant, and we propose now glancing at their past performances to enable our readers to form some idea of the probable winner

Bend Or, the favorite, is a chestnut colt by Doncaster—Rouge Rose, bred and owned by the Duke of Westminster, and certainly his past performances warrant the position he secured at the close of last season and has maintained ever since. It will doubtless be in the recollection of many of our readers that His Grace, through his trainer, was enabled to secure the Derby winner of 1873 from the late Mr. Merry for breeding purposes, and though the sum paid for him—14,000 guineas—was the largest price ever paid for a horse, the Duke has already got the greater portion of his money back, besides being in possession of two of the best two-year olds in England, both of whom claim Doncaster, for their sire. Bend Or ran five times last year, winning every time and placing to the credit of his owner over £5,670. He made his first appearance at Newmarket in the Chesterfield Stakes, when he was at once made favorite and justified the position by defeating Petal by a length, Dora being two lengths behind the pair. At Goodwood too backers laid 7 to 4 on him for the valuable Richmond Stakes and he won easily from the Cantiniere filly, Dora and seven others. At York the son of Doncaster lowered the colours of Brotherhood (who a month ago started favorite for the Two Thousand Guineas but failed to stay) Gil Blas and half a dozen others in the Prince of Wales's Stakes. Returning to Head Quarters, at the end of September he won from The Song, Fire King and eight others the 32nd Triennial Produce Stakes and the following day took the Rous Memorial Stakes somewhat easily from Cannie Chiel, Dora, Mask and others. This was his last appearance as a two year old: to-day he makes his first as a three year old, and from the shortness of the odds he is evidently considered to have a very great chance of giving the Duke his first Derby. It is a very common thing for one to hear the expression "the favorite never wins" and yet six and thirty or seven and thirty of the one hundred horses whose names are inscribed on the Derby banner started first favorites at Epsom, while more than a moiety have been placed in the great race. We are surprised to notice the absence from the list of Muncaster the second in the Two Thousand, a half brother of Bend Or, and in the same stable as the favorite. Muncaster did not start last year, but his splendid running at Newmarket, when Petronel, the Duke of Beaufort's black son of Musket, just beat him for the first of the great three year old races, stamped his worth on the minds of those present, especially as it was reported that he was even better than Bend Or, but a private trial has ere this settled the matter in favour of Bend Or.

Robert the Devil performed but twice last year, on each occasion with success. He commenced by taking the Rous Memorial Stakes at Goodwood valued at £2,067 by a length from Dora Edelweiss, and four others being behind the pair, and he finished the season by taking the first October two year old stakes at Newmarket from Nightcap and the Carine filly. Throughout the winter he was one of the favorites and only lost caste when he was beaten by Lord Falmouth's Apollo in the Newmarket Biennial. Robert is a chestnut son of Bertram, Cast Off, and is the property of Mr. C. Brewer.

Next in demand, at 10 to 1, comes Ercildoune, a bay colt by Rosicrucian—Anderida, owned by Lord Cadogan. What has brought him to the front we have yet to learn, for in the only race he ran last year, the Prendergast at Newmarket October meeting, he was unplaced, the victor turning up in Strathardle, Poulet the favorite being second and the ever-green Dora third.

Fire King, at 16 to 1 follows. He is a boy colt by King of the Forest—Wild Fire. Ten times he came to the starting post last year, but only twice was he first past the judge. He was unplaced to Sebalis, Prestonpans, the Abbot and others in the Woodcote Stakes; second to Novice, who, however, won in a canter by six lengths, in the Seaton Delaval Stakes at Newcastle-upon-Tyne; unplaced at Lewes for the Astley Stakes won by Early Morn; third to Clan Ronald and Experiment for the Convivial Stakes at York; third to Bend Or and The Song for the Triennial Produce Stakes at Newmarket; unplaced in the Clearwell, at the October meeting at headquarters, won by Camorra; equally unfortunate in the Middle Park Plate, but finally successful by a head in a match for £200 with Maraschino. At Sandown Park Club Fire King beat fourteen others for the Great Sapling Stakes of £990, but in his last venture, the Criterion at Newmarket he was nowhere to Prestonpans, Dora and Norcid, and yet he shared on Saturday the honour of fourth favorite with Vantame, for we imagine it must be Von der Tann, a brown colt by Vanderdecken—Tattoo, owned by Mr. Gerard, who sent him five times to the starting post last season, but was only able to score a single victory. At Ascot he was unplaced in the Maiden Plate won by Lancaster Bowman, but at Bibury Club meeting he showed good form in the Champagne Stakes, beating Early Morn and ten others pretty easily. At Liverpool when giving the latter 9lbs. in the Gerard stakes he had the tables turned upon him; at Newmarket October in the All Aged Trial Stakes he was nowhere to Telescope, Incigo, Rowlestone and others (in which race he was offered for sale for £1,000) while he was but a bad third in a sweepstakes at the same meeting when Charibert and Telescope finished in front of him.

Mask, at 20 to 1, has once again come to the front in the betting. He was at shorter odds early in the year, but his defeat six weeks ago by Merry-go-Round at Newmarket sent him down the ladder for a time. The son of Carnival and Meteor ran very creditably last year, winning five of the seven races in which he took part. He is the property of Prince Soltykoff. He commenced his career by easily winning the July Stakes of £1,690 at Newmarket from Ambassadress, Evasion, Dora and others, but failed to secure a place in the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster won by Evasion. In the Buckingham Stakes at Newmarket he beat The Song, his only opponent by a length, but at the close of the same meeting was unplaced in the Rous Memorial Stakes won by Bend Or and referred to above. In his next three contests, however, he carried his colours well to the fore. He first beat Ambassadress, Clan Ronald, and Fleecy Cloud in the October Produce Stakes at Newmarket, then at the next meeting at the same place he took from Fleecy Cloud the Home-bred Post Produce Stakes and finally closed his two year old career by beating Cannie Chiel, Muriel and Praxidice in the Home-bred Foal Post Stakes on the same course.

Of Draycott, owned by Mr. Jno. Gretton, a partner to the well-known brewing house of Bass & Co, we have not much to note. He made his first and last appearance in the ducal park of Goodwood. He commenced by running third to Douranee and Soot Guard in the Findon Stakes and finished the season two days afterwards by winning the Nursery Stakes from Gil Blas, Soot Guard and a pair of others. Draycott is by Nuncham—Coton.

Besides the name of Muncaster, we miss that of the Abbot, who was third in the Two Thousand Guineas, Petronel, who defeated the pair so unexpectedly in the Guineas, is not, unfortunately for the Duke of Beaufort who owns him, engaged in the race, while the scratching of the unfortunate Beaudesert has still further reduced the list of known animals. On public form Bend Or, Muncaster, The Abbot, Mask and Robert the Devil stand out as the most prominent performers of the 237 engaged animals and we prefer them in the order named, but Lord Falmouth's Apollo we should also fancy the chance of if his name had been higher up in the betting. His victory this year over Robert the Devil was well earned: last year he did not see the starting post on a single occasion.

The betting on the Derby in London, on the 20th, was as follows :—2 to 1 against Bend Or; 5 to 1 against Robert the Devil; 10 to 1 against Ercildoune; 16 to 1 each against Fire King and Von der Tann; and 20 to 1 each against Mask and Draycott.

THE GREAT INDIAN SWEEP.

WE learnt by telegram last evening that the five leading horses have been drawn by gentlemen of Simla, Gandamak, Bombay, Dhurumsalla and Mooltan.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.

LA GRANDE DUCHESSE will be put on to-night, Miss Stanley taking the part of "de Gerolstein." The piece is well-known as one of Offenbach's best, and this lady's "duchess" has been spoken of in very high terms.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 7TH MAY.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's S. S. Zambesi, Commander A. Symons, arrived in harbour yesterday evening at six o'clock, with the English Mails of the 7th instant. She left Suez on the 14th May at 4-20 a.m., arrived at Aden on the 19th at 9-10 a.m., and left for Bombay on the same day at 2-30 p.m. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs H Wood	Capt Hutchinson
Miss Shewell	Surg-Maj Gillispie
Lieut Priestly	Surg Slaughter
Lieut Roberts	Ban-master Wilkin, wife and three children
Lieut Cotton	
Lieut O'Brian	Mr Blaylock
Lieut Montgomery	Mr Pitkin
Lieut

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

THE ORIENTAL BANK SHARES.

MADRAS, MAY 25.

A special telegram to the *Madras Mail* from Colombo on the 24th denies that the short coffee crop in Ceylon has anything to do with the fall of Oriental Bank shares, which have risen to £21. The fall is alleged to be owing to an attempt by persons in London to create a panic.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE EVACUATION OF AFGHANISTAN.

LONDON, MAY 24.

In the House of Commons this evening, Lord Hartington made some remarks supplementary to and qualifying what he had said in his speech of the 21st instant, on the subject of the evacuation of Afghanistan. His Lordship said that while Government was anxious to effect our evacuation at the earliest possible time, we must consider the season suitable, as regards the health of the troops, for their removal; regard must also be had for the protection of friendly natives, and engagements incurred. It would be impossible, his Lordship also said, to evacuate Kandahar so soon as Kabul, and the territory east and north.

PARLIAMENTARY.

PRISON DISCIPLINE IN INDIA.

LONDON, MAY 25.

In the House of Lords last night, the Under-Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question, said that Government had no intention to revise the system of prison discipline in India.

COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY INTO THE ACT OF 1858 FOR BETTER GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

In the House of Commons last night, the Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question, said that he would move next Session for a Select Committee of Enquiry into the provisions and operation of the Act (1858) "for the better Government of India."

MR. BRADLAUGH.

On the motion of Government it was agreed to refer to a Select Committee the question of Mr. Bradlaugh's acceptance of the oath of allegiance.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, MAY 26.

The P. and O. S. S. Ancona, with the outward English Mails of the 14th inst., left here for Bombay at 9 o'clock last night. The Marquis of Ripon is on board.

H. M. S. S. EUPHRATES.

PORTSMOUTH, MAY 24.

H. M. S. S. Euphrates arrived here from Bombay to-day.

THE MAILS.

The Bombay Mails of the 8th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, MAY 24.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Agra, homeward bound from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here this evening.

LONDON, MAY 24.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera	5⅛
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78¼
4½ per cent. do.	84¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	99⅛
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	113
Bar Silver	52½
Arrival—Amoor.	

A somewhat warm discussion took place yesterday at the Town Council over the recent fire at Colaba, which resulted in the following resolution:—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested, in conjunction with Sir Frank Souter, the Commissioner of Police, to prepare a report on the constitution of the Fire Brigade, and to submit such recommendations as may seem to them advisable with a view to the better protection of property in the city from fire."

We have received Vol. II. of the *Antiquities of Orissa*, by Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, LL.D., C.I.E. This work, which is published under orders of the Government of India, is got up in a very handsome manner. It abounds with beautiful photographs and contains, besides, many excellent woodcuts. This second part of Dr. Rajendralala's important work gives an interesting and valuable account of the caves, temples, sculptures, legends, and festivals in connection with the Khandagiri, Bhuvaneswara, Puri, Konarak, Yajapur and Cuttack districts. Sanskrit learned in the antiquarian lore of these places may not be able, perhaps, to give unqualified assent to all the propositions advanced by the talented author, but they must all, we think, admit that he has made his researches with untiring zeal and with an earnest desire to arrive at the truth. Some of the traditions given are highly interesting, and the descriptions of the temples and ruins is very picturesque. Altogether the work is one which adds to the reputation of the author and is a valuable addition to the historic literature of the country.

The articles forwarded by the Bombay Committee to the Melbourne International Exhibition are very varied as well as numerous. They include specimens of manufactured goods, natural products, works of art in gold and silver, &c., and make altogether a collection which will be no discredit to the Presidency. In the list of exhibits we notice that the state of Jamnuggur sends specimens of jail work and packets of grain; also that the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company and the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company send cases containing samples of cloth and yarn of different quality and makes. The Perozshaw Pottery Works have forwarded some specimens of the elegant earthen ware for the manufacture of which they are noted, whilst the Superintendent of the Tanna Jail exhibits several carpets, hangings, diapers, &c. With the exception of the Committee Mrs. Charles Grant appears to be the largest exhibitor. This lady sends numerous Hindu gods, temple appointments, and native bells, boxes, cups, bowls, pictures, clay figures, jewellery, &c. &c., The Superintendent of the Yerroda Central Jail forwards some specimens of manufactures. The Morarjee Gocouldass Spinning and Weaving Company come out strongly as exhibitors and their works will be represented by dozens of bales of those cloths for the manufacture of which the firm has deservedly gained a high reputation. Mr. Shapoorjee Framjee Wyeed sends an assortment of Indian condiments which ought to bring water to the mouths of the visitors to the exhibition. Of course Messrs. Watson and Co. are down for some specimens, else it could hardly be said that Bombay was completely represented. Silver ware is their speciality. Mr. G. W. Terry, of the Bombay School of Arts, forwards some beautiful specimens of pottery of various styles, and Mr. Hormusjee Sorabjee Poonaghur of this city produces a magnicent collection of Asiatic coins. Mr. Pestonjee Meerwanjee forwards a number of works in sandalwood, &c., too, does Mr. Jamsetjee Shapoorjee. The Bombay Committee's exhibits are like wedding presents, "both numerous and costly"; a great deal too numerous to mention in detail, at all events. The other exhibitors are Messrs. Jaffer Sulliman and Co., who send handsome Cutch work silver articles; Mr. Framjee Nowrojee (toothsome Indian condiments), Messrs. Morton and Company (tea), Mr. Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff (specimens of raw products), New Colaba Company's Spinning and Weaving Mills (some fine samples of cloth and yarn), Messrs. M. H. Maju and Co. (Indian tea), Mr. Dossabhoy Bejunjee Motiwalla (phials of pills).

The Viceroy has sanctioned the formation of a Volunteer Artillery Corps at Rangoon, to be attached to the Rangoon Volunteer Rifles.

The *Statesman* says that the next regimental colonelcy which becomes vacant, is to be given to Lieutenant-General H. Warre, C. B., Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army.

The Hon. Rivers Thompson will not, says the Allahabad paper, quit Simla on the leave which, as already announced, he is about to take, till after the arrival of the new Viceroy. The monsoon this year will have an unusual number of distinguished passengers to play with between Bombay and Aden.

A gang of some adventurers under the name of Kabulese have been extorting money from the people and traders of Pernem and Sattary (Goa). A detachment of infantry has been sent against the miscreants. The British authorities on the frontiers have promised co-operation to put down the pretended Afghans.

The Ceylon pearl fishery has closed with the setting in of the south-west winds. It appears that the total number of oysters fished was thirty-five millions, including the divers' share. The proceeds are:—Government share Rs. 200,000 and divers' share about Rs. 8,000, equal to Rs. 40 per diver for the whole fishery.

The following is a statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 18th May:—The liabilities amounted to Rs. 6,87,71,927-13-6, against which the assets were Rs. 4,25,31,389-13-7, and cash and currency notes at the head office and branches Rs. 2,62,40,537-15-11.

Senhor Bernardo Lorena, the Treasurer General, has been deputed by the Goa Government to receive in Bombay from the British Government one lakh of rupees, being the payment of the first instalment promised by the Anglo-Portuguese treaty. He has also been ordered to look after the new coinage. The time allowed for the withdrawal of the present currency is 18 months for silver and 30 months for copper from 1st November next, after which date the Goa treasury will not exchange the old coins.

It is said that the Chinese Government has preferred a claim on Siam for the tribute which the latter country is nominally supposed to pay, but which has not been paid for the last thirty or fifty years. The tribute was of the annual value of between five to ten thousand dollars. A similar claim was made in 1870, but no action was taken in the matter. It is, however, feared that the warlike attitude of China may lead in the present instance to more serious consequences.

The Chief Commissioner, British Burma, has lately received a communication from H. B. M.'s Agency, Bangkok, to the effect that in future every British subject leaving Government territories for those of the King of Siam should be furnished with an individual and separate passport or legal certificate of nationality containing such description of the person of the holder as shall enable identification possible and prevent any fraudulent transfer of the document, and that any person travelling or residing in Siam without such passport or certificate of nationality shall have no claim under ordinary circumstances to the protection of the British Agency at Siam.

On 13th May, the total strength of our troops in the Bala Hissar was 2,216, of whom 2,031 were returned as effective, and 185 as sick. The number of officers was, effective 43, sick 3; European soldiers, effective 766, sick 56; natives, effective 1,222, sick 126. In Sherpur on the same date we had a total strength of 7,046 men, of whom 478 were sick. The numbers in this cantonment were as follows:—officers, effective 113, sick 3; European soldiers, effective 1,928, sick 190; native, effective 4,527, sick 285. In other words, out of a total force of 9,260 men in and at Kabul, and consisting of 3,102 Europeans and 9,262 natives, about 8½ per cent. of the former and 6¼ per cent. of the latter are sick.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—The line to Pindi will probably be ready for carriage of material by the 15th of July. The Bukrola tunnel is not yet finished and the nullahs are unbridged. But temporary bridges will be put up and the line utilised. The Sohan bridge will be the chief difficulty, as it is doubtful if any temporary bridge would stand the sudden floods that stream is liable to. Beyond Pindi the line is being pushed rapidly on. At Rataal an enormous number of sleepers, creosoted, have been accumulated from Canada and other parts of the world, while at Jhelum and Wazirabad a lakh of deodar sleepers is being now taken over from the contractors by the railway officials.

The *Pioneer* states that the principal civil officer deputed by the Government of the North-West to accompany Lord Ripon on his journey through these provinces is Mr. H. Webster, C.S., Inspector-General of Police, Mr. W. Webster (who is now at Naini Tal) will proceed to Jubbulpore to receive Lord Ripon, and remain in attendance till the Viceroy elects enters Punjab territory. It is not yet known what the details of the journey will be. If it is decided that his Lordship will remain during the day at Allahabad, Government House would, of course, be at his disposal; which would involve the deputation of one of the Lieutenant-Governor's staff to do the honours and make the arrangements. All Commissioners and Magistrates of railway divisions and districts have been warned to be in attendance under the recent orders of the Government of India.

Mr. Blandford, Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, reports, under date May 20th, that a slight further fall of the barometer has taken place at most stations,—greatest in Sind and the Punjab. The exceptions, which are local only, are Ajmere, Allahabad, Benares, Patna, Nagpore, Bellary, Sibsagar, and Rangoon. As is usual in May, there are two seats of barometric minima, the one (having the greater intensity) occupying the greater part of the Punjab, together with Upper Sind, and the adjoining portion of the western desert; the other, south of the Ganges, between Jubbulpore and Hazaribagh, and perhaps including the eastern part of the Central Provinces. These are in a great measure separated by a ridge of high pressure which runs up from the Gulf of Cambay to and beyond Ajmere. Temperatures are rather higher in Bengal, lower at some of the East Punjab stations and than in the North-Western Provinces, where the barometer has risen. Westerly winds still very general, except in Gangetic Valley below Benares, and at Bareilly and Cuttack. Weather generally fine. Slight rain at Bangalore, Darjeeling, and Goalpara; one inch at Cochin, two at Akyab.

The susceptibility of a certain native of Chicago has led him into trouble. He seems to have bestowed his affections very lavishly, for the *Standard* informs us that he has committed bigamy to the extent of 15 wives, and more than hints that it is probable these are but a tithe of the whole number of his victims. The discovery of his perfidy happened in this way:—His habit was to travel round the country for a portion of the year, and for the remainder to work in Chicago, when one or other of his wives would come to visit him. Destiny prompted two of them to drop in upon the same day, and there was trouble, which ended in the unfortunate husband making his appearance in the police court. The report of the case in the next day's paper brought up other two wives, and on the following day eleven more put in an appearance. The victim was, so the report says, greatly moved at the sight of so many reproachful faces, and turning aside, wept copiously. Seven out of the fifteen wives mingled their tears with his, and each privately stated that she would forgive him if he would forsake the other fourteen deluded ones and fly with her. The other eight were, it is stated—although it appears incredible—unmoved by his emotion, and he stands at present remanded. It was expected that the report of the hearing would bring up a very large relay of fresh wives. The newspaper report of the affair reads like a chapter of "Artemus Ward."

Says the *Indu Prakash*:—When first the Deccan Ryot's Bill, which has been law in the Deccan since the last six months, was under discussion, the Viceroy and others promised that the Government of India would do something to settle the question of assessments paid by the Ryot to Government instead of confining the operation of the Deccan Ryot's Act to the settlement of the relations between the Sowkar and the Ryot. Nothing, however, has been done in the direction we allude to, and the result has been that the new Act has been thrust upon the people in such a manner as to work mischief. It was represented by many at the time the Act was proposed that it would destroy money lending altogether and deprive the Ryot of one great source of his livelihood, and it would appear this effect is beginning to be visible in the places where the Act has been introduced. The Sowkars do not willingly lend money and many subterfuges are, we hear, being adopted to evade the grasp of the new law. Where a Sowkar lends Rs. 50 the Ryot passes him a bond for Rs. 200. This is just what was anticipated, and as the Act goes on working for some time longer, other evils will make themselves felt. Mr. William Wedderburn, who has studied this agrarian problem with great care, has now come forward in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette* to represent the partial and onesided nature of the Deccan Ryot's Act and the miseries which it must sooner or later produce if no measures are adopted to modify the present revenue system. And every one who has reflected over this problem in all its aspects will readily concur with this view. In some districts, which have yet to be surveyed by the Survey Department—Col. Anderson's "*locusts*" as the Ryots shrewdly nickname its officers—the Ryots have for years past kept their lands without doing anything to improve them, simply because any improvement that they might make would induce the Department to enhance the assessments. The result of this may be easily conceived. Most of such lands have deteriorated in value—a fact which only requires personal inspection to produce conviction. If Mr. Wedderburn's letters serve to open the eyes of Government to these evils, he will have done a very important service to the Government as well as the people.

NOTES FROM DHARWAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, MAY 15.

As usual the weather must form the first topic of news in this letter, and it will suffice for me to say, that since I last wrote there has only been one slight shower of rain on Monday week last (10th), but the heat during the day is not so great as it has been, while the mornings and evenings are, as a rule, cool and pleasant. On the 4th instant a sum of nearly two thousand rupees in silver was abstracted from the money box in the Post Office here. No doors or windows seem to have been broken into, so that the perpetrators of the theft must have been provided with either the Postmaster's own keys or with duplicate ones. Strong suspicion at present attaches itself to one or two of the officials, but nothing has as yet turned up to justify their being sent for trial to the authorities. The police have been unremitting in their endeavours to discover the culprits, but as yet to no purpose. I am sorry to say that thefts have lately been somewhat rife at that sink of inequity—Hubli—a place only 12 miles or so distant from this station. Think of a cotton bale having been successfully stolen and hidden safely away from the prying eye of the police. A somewhat difficult object, one would suppose, to manipulate with any degree of ease and to secrete without any clue being found of its whereabouts. It is only very lately, too, that a sum of Rs. 600 or thereabouts was quietly abstracted from the office of Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co., at the same town, by cutting through the wall—whether this is the work of any organized gang of theives or not, time and the police will, it is hoped, duly reveal.

Another matter, too, has lately happened, which has tended to disturb in some degree the otherwise quiet serenity of our little station. A small troop of gipsies, or at all events of some vagabond tribe, have come to Dharwar and with them are two *white* children which they show about for money. The headman of the gang, when interrogated concerning these children, declared they were his own by a wife of his own caste. Now, as he is of the colour of a well-blacked shoe and his wife that of deep mahogany, this ingenious tale was generally disbelieved. He afterwards, it seems, said that he was their father by a white woman, but as there were not the slightest traces of Eurasian parentage on either of the children, this statement was also discredited. Some of the residents then imagined they might possibly be Albinos, but this a careful medical examination has refuted, besides which their eyes are not pink like those of rabbits. Neither are they *white lepers*, and this medical examination has also definitely determined. One of these children is a girl about 6 years of age, with white or rather flaxen hair and brown eyes, and answers to the name of Gangowa; the other is a little boy apparently about 4 years old with the same kind of hair and *blue* eyes. His native name is Fakira. At present these two poor little waifs are with a resident in the station, who has in every way acted the "good Samaritan" towards them, and we see them now in European habiliments; any one, I should say, would readily come to the conclusion, as I have already done, that they are very possibly the progeny of some European soldier and have been kidnapped by one or other of the vagabond *troupe* with whom they were found. They understand, or at least the girl does, a little Canarese and Telegu, which would show, perhaps, that they had very likely taken from some one of the large military stations in South India, such, for instance, as Bangalore, Secunderabad, or Bellary. The authorities here are taking active steps to discover to whom these poor little wanderers really belong, but I think you could assist in this matter by directing the attention of the *South India* papers to this letter. Owing, as I suppose, to the tremendous glare to which these children have been habitually exposed, they wink and blink during the day like little owls, but in the evening they are able to open their eyes to their normal width. They are at present piteous objects to behold, and all hope that their parents may be discovered, failing which the next best thing to do will be to place them in a mission establishment and bring them up at least decently and as Christians.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

A *Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary* issued yesterday notifies that His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Rao Saheb Venkutrao Pandurang Deshpande to be Second Class, Second Grade, Subordinate Judge at Sangola and Malsiras in the Poona District.

Rao Saheb Anandrao Krishna Kothare to be Second Class, Second Grade, Subordinate Judge at Patan in the Satara District.

Rao Saheb Gopal Vinayak Bhanap to be Second Class, Second Grade, Subordinate Judge at Karmala in the Poona District.

Mr. L. G. Fernandez to be Second Class, Second Grade, Subordinate Judge at Medha in the Satara District.

Rao Saheb Krishnaji Bapuji Bal to be Second Class, Second Grade, Subordinate Judge at Khatav in the Satara District.

Rao Saheb Krishnarao Pandurang Bengiri to be Second Class, Second Grade, Subordinate Judge at Karjat in the Ahmednagar District.

Rao Saheb Narhar Gadadhar Fadke to be Second Class, Second Grade, Subordinate Judge at Parner in the Ahmednagar District.

Rao Saheb Dinanath Atmaram Dalvi to be Second Class, Second Grade, Subordinate Judge at Akola in the Ahmednagar District.

Rao Saheb Chinto Narayen Chandorkar to be Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge at Indapur in the Poona District.

Rao Saheb Ragunath Shivram Tipnis to be Second Calss, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge at Sasvad in the Poona District.

Rao Saheb Vithal Vaikunth Wagle to be Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge at Shevgaon in the Ahmednagar District.

Rao Saheb Rhamchandra Dinkar Parajpe to be Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge at Kopargaon in the Ahemdnagar District.

Rao Saheb Venkatrao Rakmangad Inamdar to be Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge at Gadag in the Dharwar District.

Rao Saheb Parashram Balal Joshi to the Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge at Vengurla in the Ratnagiri District.

Rao Saheb Dwarkanath Narayen Randive to be Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge at Patas in the Poona District.

Rao Saheb Narayan Balkrishna to be Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge at Shirpur in the Khandesh District.

Rao Saheb Sudashiv Hari to be a Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge, but to continue to act in the Third Grade of Second Class Subordinate Judges at Kara in the Ahmednagar District until further orders.

Rao Saheb Dinkar Dhanaji Narayan Patankar to be a Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge, but to continue to act in the Third Grade of the Second Class Subordinate Judges at Madha in the Poona District until further orders.

Mr. Gopal Ganesh to be Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge at Malwan in the Ratnagiri District.

Mr. Bhasker Shridhar Joshi to be Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge at Bassein and Dahanu in the Thana District.

Mr. Dwarkanath Sakharam Paudval to be Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge at Pen in the Thana District.

Mr. Luis de Sa to be Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge at Sinnar in the Thana District.

Mr. Balwant Narayen Joshi to be Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge at Sangameshvar in the Ratnagiri District.

Mr. Mahadeo Raghunath Nadkarni to be Second Class Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge at Rajapur in the Ratnagiri District.

Mr. Raghunath Gangadhar Bhadbhade to be Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge at Haveri in the Dharwar District.

Mr. Ramchandra Ganesh Bakhle to be substantive *pro tem.* (Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge at Devgad in the Ratnagiri District.

Mr. Vinayak Vithal Tilak to be Second Class, Fourth Grade. Subordinate Judge at Athni in the Belgaum District.

Mr. Vishnu Vasudeva Fadke to be Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge at Sirsi in the Kanara District.

Mr. Krishnarao Madhao Huligol to be Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge at Chikodi in the Belgaum District.

Mr. Nawadbhai Govindlal Jhaveri to act as Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge at Brandol in the Khandesh District.

A REWARD FROM GOVERNMENT.

The Government of India have sanctioned a reward of Rs. 5,000 in reference to the late Ahmedabad note forgery case, in which the forgers and utterers were detected and brought to justice by Mr. R. H. Vincent, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, and Khan Bahadoor Meer Akbar Ali, the chief detective officer of this city, working under the immediate directions of Sir Frank Souter, the Commissioner of Police. Our readers will remember that the forgeries were of currency notes of Rs. 50 each of the Bombay circle, and they were so well executed that an ordinary business man would take them as genuine notes. It was fortunate that a timely end was put to these forgeries by the aforesaid able officers, and that the panic which was rapidly spreading amongst the mercantile community of this city was subdued. The above reward sanctioned by Government to these officers has been fairly earned by the zeal and interest they had taken in the matter.

A PERMANENT SETTLEMENT FOR THE DEKKHAN.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

I have called this mode of collection the earlier Zemindari system, and it seems to be the arrangement best fitted to secure the permanent prosperity of districts like those of the Dekkhan, where the cultivator cannot stand without the support of the capitalist. But, when no suitable person can be found as a permanent Zemindar, the Government share might be realized from year to year by sale to the highest bidder in the way provided in chapter 6 of Regulation XVII. of 1827; the State claim in each Taluka or group of villages being put up to auction as soon as the season is sufficiently advanced to show the probable out-turn. This method, which we may call the later Zemindari system, led no doubt to great oppression during the period of anarchy and corruption which immediately preceded the establishment of British rule; for there was then no fixed limit to the demand from the Raiyat, and the farmer was not only the assignee of the Government claim, but also exercised within his villages all the functions of Government, revenue, judicial, and police. But opportunities for oppression would not exist under the proposed system, for the demand from the Raiyat would be strictly limited and defined, while the Zemindar would exercise no official functions, though he could, under the Regulation, obtain aid from the revenue authorities in realizing his just dues.

Such is the outline of the proposed scheme for a Permanent Settlement. But in order to make this or any other scheme a success it is absolutely necessary to restore the Raiyat's credit to a sound condition. As we have seen, there is in Bapu's 50 acre holding a potential crop worth Rs. 10,000, the Government demand being limited to a share worth Rs. 120. But it is evident that such results cannot be obtained without a large outlay of capital. Thus the current expenses of cultivating sugarcane are estimated at Rs. 100 per acre; and then there are wells to be dug, cattle and implements to be bought, and large quantities of manure to be made available. Now, where is this money to come from? The Raiyat cannot provide it. He is not only without capital but hopelessly sunk in debt. The prize is a rich one, but he is paralysed from want of money and credit, and cannot stretch out a hand to grasp it. It is here, therefore, that the functions of the Zemindar may come in, as the local capitalist. And what we want is so to bind him to the Raiyat by ties of common advantage that he will advance the necessary funds not only without stint, but also on such favourable terms that the Raiyat may not be deprived of his due share of profit. How is this to be accomplished? I believe there are many good ways and means, varying according to local requirements. But want of space allows me to refer to only one method, which was suggested in the Dekkhan Riots Report by the late Mr. Shambhu Prasad, a member of the Commission, and one of the most experienced and trusted revenue officers of Government. He proposed that advances made for purposes of cultivation should be recoverable from the year's crop by summary process like the Government assessment. And this method appears to me exactly to meet the case. For on the one hand it is equitable that the person who makes the advances should have a preferential lien on the crop, which would not be produced without his help; while on the other hand the credit of the Raiyat will be rehabilitated so far as it is necessary for the improvement of his land. The procedure would be very simple, for the Zemindar would take the position of a superior holder and receive the aid of the revenue officials as provided in Regulation XVII. of 1827. A written agreement setting forth the terms of the contract would be filed jointly by the Zemindar and the Raiyat in the office of the Mamlatdar, who would afterwards, if applied to, enforce the terms by summary process, giving to each party the share of the crop reserved to him by the agreement, without the expense, vexation, and delays of the civil courts. Such partnership agreements, known as "Angwata," "Khandwata," "Ragwadda," and so forth, are very familiar to lenders and borrowers in the Dekkhan Districts. But one important step is indispensable before a system of this kind can be brought into working order. I refer to the settlement of the Raiyats' existing debts. It is evident that he cannot successfully begin his new career while hampered by an incubus of paper debt the exact amount of which he does not even know. Nor can the Zemindar safely put his capital into the scheme so long as third parties hold bonds and unexecuted decrees against the Raiyat. I propose that these old debts should be transferred to the Zemindar so that he may be the Raiyat's sole creditor. It appears that the Saukars would be glad to accept a ready money payment of 8 annas in the rupee, or even less. The plan, therefore, seems to be to effect a reasonable composition of these paper debts, and for Government to advance to the Zemindars, on good security, the amount in cash necessary to buy them up. This amount would then be gradually realized by the Zemindar from the Raiyat when harvests were abundant, and repaid to Government in easy instalments without interest. A settlement of this kind would be a real "relief" to the Dekkhan Raiyat; for whom otherwise there is no escape except through insolvency, which is fatal alike to his credit and to his self-respect.

To recapitulate, it is admitted that each of the three great interests connected with the land is now in distress. It has been pointed out that for the cultivator we want reduced responsibility, complete security of tenure, and a stimulus to improvement; for the capitalist a lucrative and honourable employment for his money; for the State a secure and increasing revenue. And I submit that the proposed scheme would bring to each of these interests the desired relief. The Raiyat would not only enjoy the untold benefits of a permanent settlement, but he would receive it in a form which accords with ancient Hindu usage, and which provides a holding as of old for the term of his seasons. The Zemindar the capitalist would have noble scope for his enterprise in developing the resources of the land and in working a safe and profitable partnership with the Raiyat. But the State is the interest to which the most clear and easy gain would accrue. In the Simla Council it was apparently assumed that concessions to the rural classes must involve some sacrifice on the part of Government; and nothing was said as to the necessity of making the land revenue more safe and abundant. The speakers said nothing on this point; seemingly because they hoped nothing; certainly not because the existing state of thing is at all satisfactory. On the contrary, the land revenue at present is not only meagre but very insecure. An unlooked for loss of millions may be caused at any time by want of rain or by a fall in the price of silver. Under such circumstances no Finance Minister can safely reckon that his Budget hopes will be fulfilled. He cannot with any confidence count upon financial chickens, which are threatened by such enemies as "Loss by exchange," and "Famine relief." These like hungry birds of prey hover in the murky air ready to devour his little surplus before it is well out of the egg. But all these destructive influences would be in great measure removed by the proposed scheme. For there would be no loss by exchange if we took the revenue in grain instead of in silver; the loss by remission in years of scarcity would be compensated by the gain in years of abundance; while no famine relief would be necessary if the harvest depended on wells instead of on the rainfall, if the Raiyat's credit was established on a sound basis, and if he was backed up by an independent class of friendly capitalists. Further, besides these savings there would be a large positive gain for Government. For the scheme provides that the state should receive a comfortable share of the "unearned increment" as soon as it is earned; the revenue expanding gradually with the general prosperity until it reaches a maximum equal to three-fold the present amount, a rate which could not be levied under the existing system without throwing the land out of cultivation altogether.

In conclusion, the prayer of my petition is that this and other schemes framed to suit local requirements should have a fair trial within a limited area. If we really wish to legislate successfully for the relief of the Dekkhan Raiyat we must not evolve projects of law from our inner consciousness. And in order to obtain a solid basis of fact it seems absolutely necessary that some local experiment should be made. We should take a certain number of distressed villages and try by what reasonable appliances they may be brought into a condition of reasonable prosperity. Laws can afterwards be framed to give effect to such arrangements as are found practically efficacious.

As regards the present scheme, the exact proportion of the gross produce, which should be fixed as the State share, is a matter of detail. But I have suggested one anna in the rupee because that is a proportion easily "understanded of the people," and because I observe that in certain crop experiments recently reported to the Secretary of State it was found that even in the prosperous District of Dharwar the highest proportion which the assessment bore to the gross value of the crop was only 6·8 per cent. or about 1-16th part. The people would appreciate the moderation of the Government demand when expressed in the familiar terms of "Batai." At present the liberality of Government is lost sight of in their dislike to the mode of collection.

W. WEDDERBURN,
Bombay Civil Service.

Mahableshwur, May 16.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, "the Duchess of [Gerolstein," at 9 p.m.

Band, H. M.'s 2-11th Regiment, Esplanade, this evening.

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessels arrived here on 24th:—Gadshill from Liverpool; Algatha (s), New-castle Yesterday—Stage (s), from North shield, aurora (s), Trieste. Teviot (s), Kurrachee; Pearl (s), Cutch; Calcutta (s), Bussorah.

Fair.—A fair will be held at Currelwady on Friday next, the 28th instant.

Prince's Dock.—The S. S. Eclipse was hauled out of the Prince's Dock on Monday last, and the steamships Chanda and Italia entered the dock on the same day.

Mules from Trieste.—The steamer Aurora arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Trieste via Cyprus, and brought 73 mules for Government. They will be shortly sent to Poona.

Music at the Esplanade Bandstand.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the Band H. M.'s 2-11th Regiment at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening at 5-45:—

March		
Overture	Bandiera Stiwka	Suppe.
Valses	La Puro Belle	Waldteufel.
Selection	La Figlia del Regimento	Donizetti.
Valses	Frahlings Lieder	Gung'l.
Galop	Wildbad Riscubal	Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Breach of the Abkari Act.—Louis Fernandes was yesterday fined Rs. 5 by Mr. P. Ryan for removing or conveying fourteen Bengal seers of salt without a permit from the Collector of Bombay.

Criminal Breach of Trust.—Moothama, woman, was yesterday fined Rs. 15, or in default three weeks' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. W. Webb on being convicted of criminal breach of trust in respect of sundry brass vessels belonging to Mahadeo, weman.

Sent to the Reformatory.—Kessow Rowjee, a Hindoo lad, was yesterday ordered by Mr. P. Ryan to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory, on being convicted of endeavouring to pass a copper coin, quicksilvered over as a genuine silver coin, to one Jugro Purrodeen.

A Suspicious Character.—Abdoola Ali Hajee was yesterday sentenced by Mr. W. Webb to three months' rigorous imprisonment for being found loitering between sunset and sunrise in the native town, and failing to render a satisfactory account of himself, he being a reputed thief.

Receiving Property from a Minor.—Jamsetjee Rustomjee, a sherbert shopkeeper, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of dishonestly receiving a currency note for Rs. 10 from a minor, named Rustomjee Nowrojee. He was fined Rs. 20, or in default fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

Accident at the Worlee Sluices.—On Monday Luxmon Babajee, a labourer employed at the Worlee sluices, was down in the sluice with a lamp inspecting the drain. The gases in the drain caused an explosion, and he was severely burnt. He was at once conveyed to the J. J. Hospital where he is lying in a precarious state.

Gamblers.—Narayen Bapoo and two others were yesterday fined Rs. 5 each by Mr. Ryan for being found gaming with cards and money on the Dancing Road.—Jamsetjee Cowasjee and three other Parsees were yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of being found gaming on the Esplanade with dice, cards, and money. Offender No. 1 was fined Rs. 30 and the other three men were fined Rs. 10 each.

Theft of Ornaments.—Narayen Wassudeo and three others were yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee, prisoner No. 1 of stealing a quantity of gold and silver ornaments, valued Rs. 2,950, the property of Ramchunder Wittul, and the three others of dishonestly receiving the said property, knowing the same to have been stolen. Prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and each of the others to six months' similar imprisonment.

Illegal Possession of Property.—Jaskaria Ayab, a dealer in second-hand clothes, &c., was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of having in his possession two regimental coats, value Rs. 10, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to account satisfactorily how he came by the same. He was fined Rs. 20.—Beg Mahomed, Mirza Mahomed, and another Mahomedan were also yesterday both convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of having in their possession a quantity of cheroots, valued at Rs. 2, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. Failing to account satisfactorily how they came by the same, they were fined Rs. 50 and Rs. 24 respectively.

The Defilement of Water.—A correspondent writes to a Poona paper as follows:—Both the stations of Lanowlee and Khandala are supplied with water entirely from a large reservoir, some three miles up among the hills from Lanowlee station. This reservoir, to judge from the appearance of the work, must have been built at great expense. A man, who occupies a small bungalow adjoining the work, is paid for staying there for the sole purpose of seeing that nothing is done to injure the work or defile the water. The reservoir having been spoken of as one of the "sights" of Lanowlee, my friend and I started early one morning—it was a Sunday morning too—to visit the spot. We were surprised, on reaching it, to find that some thirty natives had arrived there before us, besides some others whom we had overtaken on the way. But what was our astonishment to see several of them leisurely strip and wash their bodies in the water! And the rest were quietly resting and getting cool preparatory to doing the same thing! And as we looked down the valley towards Lanowlee, we saw other natives here and there on the road, wending their way towards the reservoir, probably with the same purpose in view of using it as a lavatory!

MADRAS.

Station Staff Officer and Superintendent of Details.—It is said that Colonel Robinson, of the Native Infantry, to whom the appointment of Station Staff Officer and Superintendent of Details, was offered, has declined to accept it.

Ball at Ooty.—The first of the two balls, for which Lady Chamberlain has issued invitations, came off on Thursday evening last at the Assembly Rooms. This being a very full season at Ooty, the entertainment was numerously attended. Before the close of the ball, very heavy rain descended, and the windows had to be closed which rendered the large room, crowded as it was with guests, uncomfortably warm.

The Centre District Command.—We hear that it has now been definitely settled that Brigadier General R. C. Stewart, lately Adjutant General of the Madras Army, shall fill the vacancy of the Centre District Command. Intimation has been received that Her Majesty has approved of the nomination of that officer to the vacant appointment on the recommendation of Sir Neville Chamberlain.—*Madras Times.*

THE SINKING OF THE VINGORLA.

(From the Field.)

The Indian newspapers lately received furnish us with an account of the mysterious sinking of the steamship Vingorla, a vessel of 578 tons gross, 120 horse-power, and built on the Clyde in 1875. She left Bombay, February 28, at noon, and settled down within seventy miles of the harbour from whence she had departed, about 10 p.m. the same night, when at least sixty-four persons and everything on board were totally lost. During the whole of this time the sea was smooth and the wind light; while the cause of the disaster is said to be still involved in obscurity. Some have suggested that she must have run upon one of the fishing stakes so abundant in the harbour of Bombay, or that she might have had her side penetrated by the wreck of some native craft which was imperceptible above the surface of the sea. I do not, however, observe that the following solution has been suggested, and I think it may be the correct one.

In the European seas, and extending into those of the tropics, we find a family of sword fishes (Xiphidae) which are well known to attack whales when they meet with them and occasionally ships, which they would appear to mistake for their gigantic opponents. These fishes attain to a very large size, as 15ft. or (some assert) 20ft. or more in length. Their bodies are compressed, their fins large to afford great propulsive powers, while the upper jaw is prolonged into a long sword like process, an evident organ of offence. There are two genera—Xiphias, destitute of ventral fins, absent from the seas of India; and Histiophorus, which possesses ventral fins, and which not only infests the open seas of tropical Asia, but likewise is not uncommon along the coasts, more especially in the cold months of the year. I have observed that they arrive off Madras about October, continuing until March. There may be two ways in which the foundering of a ship is occasioned

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN SHAIK ABDOOLA PAK MORAY STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Hajimabai widow of Memon Abba Dana, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Dhunabai, wife of Shaik Ahmed Kassim and daughter of Ismail Seano.

All that piece of Government ground, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Shaik Abdoola Pak Moray Street, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, without the Fort of Bombay, registered under Collectors No. 3,117, survey No. 4479, and assessment No. 18, containing by admeasurement 133 square yards and eight-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said Shaik Abdoolla Pak Moray street, on the west by the house of Soolamally Dawoodjee, on the north by the public road, and on the south by the house of Bodulbhoy Bakhboy, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Dhunbai and her tenants.

For further particulars and condition of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th May, 1880.

SALE OF ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instruction from the Commissariat of Ordnance, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Arsenal on FRIDAY next, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m.

A quantity of ordnance stores—consisting of tackles, blocks, and other stores.

SALE of piece goods at the godowns of Messrs. W. & A GRAHAM and Co. in Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the godowns of Messrs. W. & A. Graham and Co. in Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

A quantity of damaged and sound grey white and coloured piece goods in small lots to suit purchasers.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 8, Apollo Street, Fort, the stock-in-trade of Mr. Manockjee Burjorjee Sethna, closing his business, comprising wines and spirits, oilmanstores, iced soda fountain, shop furniture, &c.

The property is now in view.

On SATURDAY, the 29th inst., sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Victoria Hotel, Byculla, the valuable and handsome hotel furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, a first class full sized mahogany slate billiard table by Thurston, with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete, the property of Mrs. J. Connell.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN OLD MEMON WADA STREET.

On THURSDAY next, the 3rd June, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Khoja Ludhabhai Ebrahim, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Abba Oosman and Mohamed Oosman, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated 8th June 1872.

All that piece of fazendaree ground, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate and fronting on the western side of old Memon Wada Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvi, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 60 and 61, admeasuring 240 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the east by the said old Memon Wada Street, on the west by a sweepers passage, on the north by the house of Kadeebai, widow of Dawood Joosuab, and on the South by the house of Memon Abba Ahmed, and which said premises formerly were and are now in the occupation of the said Abba Oosman and Mohamed Osman and their tenants.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th May, 1880.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of old cast steel files and old stores and Materials at the G. I. P. Railway Stores, Byculla.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to submit to Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Stores, Byculla.

A quantity of old cast steel files, also a quantity of old stores and materials consisting of chains, empty packing cases, cans and drums, old shovels, powrahs and tools, broken glasses, cloth cuttings, old cotton and woollen clothing, old furniture and other miscellaneous articles.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF STEEL.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder on account of whom it may concern—

Y—37½ tons kegs steel, ¾ and ¼ inch.
L. E—12½ tons faggot steel ½, ¾ and 1 inch.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 26th May, 1880.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

Under instructions from the undersigned Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd June 1880, at 1-30 p.m., at the Cumberland Ravelin, Fort, and Meatwell Chowky, Esplanade, the following unserviceable stores consisting of :—

A number of theodolites, achromatic telescopes, drawing instrument boxes, G. levels, circumferentera, quadrants, protractors, brass and ebony parallel rulers, measuring tapes, copper, brass and steel measuring chains, drawing and prismatic compasses, railway curve artificial horizons, hydrometers, orthoconographs, perambulators, plain tables with stands, T and set squares, plotting and marquisse scales, station staves, sextants, color boxes, &c.

Also pickaxes hoes, iron bars of sizes and sorts, teakwood beams, joists, posts, planks, door and window shutters and frames, king post trusses, mamillaprops, jhammers, copper stand pipe, iron wire nettings, wrought iron pipes and bends, hanging punkahs, chairs, desks, blackwood shelves, yokes, and a lot of other miscellaneous articles.

The stores will be on view from 31st May 1880.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer Presidency.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 26 thMay, 1880.

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O! H WORLD
O! MEN, WHAT ARE YE, AND OUR BEST DESIGNS
THAT WE MUST WORK BY CRIME TO PUNISH CRIME
AND SLAY AS IF DEATH HAD BUT THIS ONE GATE.
BYRON.

THE COST OF WAR.

"Give me the money that has been spent in war, and I will purchase every foot of land upon the globe; I will clothe every man, woman and child in an attire of which kings and queens would be proud; I will build a school-house one every hill-side and in every valley over the whole earth; I will build an academy in every town, and will endow it a college in every state, and will fill it with able professors; I will crown every hill with a place of worship consecrated to the promulgation of the Gospel of peace; I will support in every pulpit an able teacher of righteousness, so that on every Sabbath morning the chime on one hill should answer to the chime on another round the earth's wide circumference, and the voice of prayer and the song of praise should ascend like a universal holocaust to heaven."—RICHARD.

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"I will tell you what is ten times, and ten thousand times, more terrible than war—Outraged Nature. She kills, and kills, and is never tired of killing till she has taught man the terrible lesson he is so slow to learn, that Nature is only conquered by obeying her. . . . Man has his courtesies of War; he spares the woman and the child. But Nature is fierce when she is offended, as she is bounteous and kind when she is obeyed. She spares neither woman nor child. She has no pity for some awful but most good reason, she is not allowed to have any pity. Silently she strikes the sleeping child with as little remorse as she would strike the strong man with the musket or the pick-axe in his hand. Ah! would to God that some man had the pictorial eloquence to put before the mothers of England the mass of preventable suffering, the mass of preventable agony of mind and body which exists in England year after year."—KINGSLEY.

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SHOULD a parent have nothing to bestow on a child but a narrow education, still he will bless you if you form his body to health, and strength, and activity, whether he earns his simple meal by labour on the plough, anvil, or axe. On the contrary, if you neglect his health and strength, and leave him a debilitated wretch, he will curse you, though a millionaire.

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DEAD GOLD LOCKETS.

Size No.	1,	2,	3,	4,	5,	6,	7,	8,	9,	10,	11,	12.
Plain ..... Rs.	20,	22,	24,	28,	34,	40,	46,	56,	62,	68,	86,	108.
Engraved... Rs.	24,	25,	29,	32,	38,	50,	58,	65,	72,	78,	100,	118.

SILVER LOCKETS.
Same as above from Rs. 4-8 to 24.
"Mizpah" Lockets in Monogram, Rs. 22.
"A. E. I." Lockets in Monogram, Rs. 15, 16.

April 28th, 1880.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
ESTABLISHED IN 1815.

WINES AND SPIRITS IN WOOD.
INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUTY.

COGNACS IN WOOD.

	Per Imperial Gall. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	10 8	10 12
** Stars, a pale pleasant spirit, delicate flavour.....	11 4	11 8
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour and strongly recommended for general consumption....	13 0	13 8
**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavour.....	15 0	15 8

SHERRY IN WOOD.
MANZANILLA.—This natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a good aroma.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Per Im. Gall.	8 9	9 0
„ Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls.....	6 0	236 0

FINE OLD WHISKY'S IN CASKS AND JARS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon.....	8 12	9 0
Quarter cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons	242 0	256 0

Empty Jars for the above 1 gall. Rs. 2; 2 gall. Rs. 3; 4 gall. Rs. 4.
Electro-plated Taps to Suit Rs. 4 each.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS.
WEIGHING 80 lbs. Price Rs. 75. Can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to
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ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA.
MR. W. HARDWICKE (late of the Byculla Hotel, Bombay,) having LEASED the above premises, has the pleasure to announce that the Hotel has been entirely renovated and refurnished and will be conducted under his personal management from the 1st June next, under the name of HARDWICKE'S ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL.
Intending visitors are assured that no care and attention will be spared to ensure the utmost comfort.
Reduced Rates for Families and Monthly Residents.
For Terms apply as above.

BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
THE FOUNDRY, FITTING, SMITHS' and BOILER-MAKERS' DEPARTMENTS are each under skilled European supervision and fitted with the best Machinery for high class work and quick despatch.
Estimates for every description of Iron and Brass work will be forwarded on application.
Machinery of all kinds imported through our Home Agent.
RICHARDSON & Co.
Works and Offices, Nesbit Lane, Bombay.

TEA! TEA! TEA!
I AM SELLING on the Factory in 4 lbs. lead packets.

Orange Pekoe or Orange Pekoe Mixture at	Rs.	1	per lb.
Pekoe or Pekoe do. at	as.	14	„
Pekoe Souchong or Pekoe Souchong do. at	as.	12	„
Bro. Tea or Bro. Tea do. at	as.	8	„

Mailed by V. P. P. Post the tea will stand you less than you now pay for an inferior article at the shops. Same tea in chests at reduced rates write for samples and judge for yourself.
MANAGER BERENAG TEA CO.,
Almora, Kumaon.

RAYNHAM'S ENTERICON,
THE NEW SPECIFIC.
GIVES IMMEDIATE RELIEF and Speedy Cure in Nervousness, Indigestion, Flatulence, Palpitation, Lowness of Spirit, &c.
GIVES SPEEDY RELIEF and a Permanent Cure in Nervous Debility, Weakness, and all Functional Disorders.
RAPIDLY RENOVATES the NERVOUS and MUSCULAR SYSTEM, and is an Infallible Remedy for Liver Complaints, Female Complaints, Loss of Appetite, &c.
A SPECIFIC for all IMPURITIES of the BLOOD, Offensive Breath, Pimples, Eruptions, the baneful effects of Mercury, &c.
A Trial will satisfactorily prove the efficacy of this extraordinary medicine. Sold by all Druggists throughout the World.

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THE UNION MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD., (OF LIVERPOOL.)
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE CO., (OF LONDON.)
INSURANCES in the above Offices granted on *Specie* and on all descriptions of *Produce*, &c., on favourable terms. A liberal discount given to Shippers.
For particulars apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle. Agents.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE POWAY ESTATE.
NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS for the PURCHASE of the undermentioned PRODUCE of the following Villages of the above Estate for the year 1880-81, for a period of one year, commencing from 1st July, 1880, and ending 30th June, 1881, will be received at the office of the Receiver up to 4 o'clock p.m. on 5th June next.
PRODUCE.—Grass, Mango, *Kalmi* and *Jungli*, Brab and Date Trees, Leaves and Fruit, Guavas, &c., Toaka Revenue of Paddy Fields and Stone from Quarries.
VILLAGES.—Poway, Tirandaz, Kopri, Toongwa, Sankl, Pugowli, Kanjoor, Vihroli, and Tooramba Gardens.
Should no satisfactory offer be received within the aforesaid time, each produce will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at its proper season.
GRASS will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on SUNDAY, the 6th June next, at 12 noon, at Poway Bungalow.
For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, No. 16, Sassoon Buildings, Fort, who does not bind himself to accept any Tender.
ARDASEER FRAMJEE MOOS,
Bombay, 20th May 1880.

NOTICES.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Re. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

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